NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 1. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A.1. Barque *CORNHILL*, Captain AUSTIN, will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd August, 1850.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Ship *EAGLE*, 358 Tons Register, H. P. SAWELL, Commander. Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Brig *SALUS*, 316 Tons Register, Captain PATTISON. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Dutch Ship *PALEMBANG*, Captain HOCKSTRA. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *PLANTAGENET*, 302 Tons. Apply to

JAMES MACDONALD.

Shanghae, 26th July, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE.
EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.
ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.
AUDITOR.
Charles Pearson.
SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Viet. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. H. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1848.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have opend a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at CANTON, under the same Style as at SHANGHAE, and have authorized MR. D. W. SCHWEMANN to sign their Firm by Procuration at the former place.

Also, MR. R. POWELL SAUL, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 15th April, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

ON the usual terms granted in Shanghae, a piece of well raised LAND measuring 6 mow, 8 fun, and situated close to the North Gate Bridge over the *Yang-king-pang.* Apply at *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 48, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & C. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the Foreign Community, and Shipmasters at SHANGHAE, and WOOSUNG, that having undertaken the Baking Department, they will be able to supply BREAD, and BISCUIT, of superior quality on the most economical terms.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned also beg to intimate, that they can supply superior SODA WATER, and ÆRATED LEMONADE, at the following rates:

SODA WATER, ... 50 *Cents* per dozen,
ÆRATED LEMONADE, .. 1.00 *Dollar* „
Bottles returned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. MILLER, has been favoured with instructions to Submit to Public Competition at the Hotel, on *Tuesday, 6th instant,* at 5 o'clock P.M. A BILLIARD TABLE Complete, with Thurston and other marking boards, Cues by the best makers, Billiard and Pool Balls, Lamps, Irons for heating Cushions, Raised benches, &c.

TERMS,—*Cash in Shanghae Dollars.*

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

BOOKS neatly bound at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Establishment on reasonable terms.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald, Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

THE last overland mail brought intelligence of the arrival of several vessels from Shanghae in London, and as the passages of the various ships is a subject of much interest to the community, we give the following:—

John Bunyan	in	99 days.
Confucius	in	115 „
Panama	in	125 „

The *Nerbudda,* and *Sir Edward Parry,* which sailed after the above named had not arrived, but might be daily looked for. The arrival of the barque *Sea Witch* at this port in 98 days from London, is the shortest passage yet made, and a continuance of such clipping work, will give us the start of our Canton friends in the home markets. The *Sea Witch* was built in the Thames, and the *John Bunyan* at Aberdeen; which bids fair to compete with any port in the world, in the building of fast-sailing ships. A friend has kindly furnished us with the following extract of a letter, from that quarter; which may be taken, (coupled with other information), as a fair indication of the general prosperity of the shipping interests at home; and if not a consequence, is at least, a very satisfactory sequence to the late abolition of our Navigation Laws:—

> "There is a great deal doing here at present in ship-" "building. The yards are all fully employed, and with" "one exception the vessels are for London, Liverpool" "and Leith. The *Gladiator* of 530 tons, was launched" "on 13th May; two large vessels the week before." "Four more are on the stocks; one (a beautiful schooner)" "will soon be ready, while there are several others in" "frame."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

DATES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED TO THE 24TH MAY.

THE settlement of the Greek question has displeased the French mediator M. Gros who has returned to France, his representations have induced the president to recal the Ambassador of France from London.

A levy of all the seamen from 20 to 40 at Cherbourg, looks rather warlike.

William Wordsworth the venerable and highly esteemed poet died the 23rd April.

The Queen gave birth to a prince on the 1st May, the natal-day of Arthur Duke of Wellington, Dr. Locock and the usual attendants were present. It has been notified to the Duke of Wellington, that the Prince will be named Arthur in honour of the Duke's birth-day.

The Queen has done well, since her accouchment.

The return of the Pope to Rome, has been hailed with public rejoicings, and illuminations.

Eugène Sue had been returned for the department of the Seine, by a small majority over Leclere.

M. Arago has prophesied the proximate downfull of all the crowned heads in Europe, including the Pope.

HIS Excellency, the Governor of Hongkong, Mr. Bonham and suite embarked on Saturday, the 13th ultimo, from this Port, under a salute of H. M. Brig *Pilot.* During his stay at Shanghae, H.E. resided with, and was a partaker of the magnificent hospitality of one of our leading merchants, the kind reception H. E. gave to the residents, and the general unreservedness of his intercourse, coupled with his earnest efforts to obtain all possible information, secured him the good opinion of his fellow countrymen, and the foreign residents.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Layton, late Consul at Amoy; Mr. Sullivan, R.N., has been appointed to that Port. The vacancy thereby occasioned at Ningpo, has been filled by our late Vice-Consul, Mr. Brooke Robertson, who proceeded to his post, in H. M. Brig *Pilot,* on the 15th ultimo.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT LONDON 1851.

WE are glad to perceive that China is not destined to be left out of the list of Contributers to the "Grand Exhibition of the products and industry of all Nations in 1851," to be opened in the Metropolis of Great Britain. Hongkong held a Meeting to consider about it on St. John's day. Canton has also had a Meeting for the same object. We indulge a hope, that Shanghae will not be left unrepresented, on this event unprecedented in our Nation's history's. The Silk fabrics of the adjoining districts, might at any rate furnish specimens for the admiration, and imitation of our manufacturers at home—and no doubt numerous other articles may be collected worthy a place in this grand exhibitors—the Bamboo carvings, are many of them excellent.

Medals of bronze of various sizes, and designs, are to be executed by the most talented artists of all nations, as the medium for rewarding the exhibitors at this grand competition for distinction in arts, and manufactures by all civilised nations.

Note.—The *China Mail* of July 4th, gives extracts of the General Conditions. Subscription and Management of the Funds. Local Committees, Their functions, &c. Arrangements with Foreign powers. Special instructions to Colonial; and Foreign Exhibitors.

An opposition line of steamships, to run between San Francisco and Panama, is about being organised. A meeting was held in that city, to consummate the matter, and open books for the subscription of stock, &c. Capt. James D. Baker appeared to be one of the master spirits of the enterprise. Indeed, Captain B. has been proposed in San Francisco as pioneer commander of a new line of steamers, thence to Panama; and he is *en route* to the United States to make his arrangements without delay. In the words of our San Francisco cotemporary, "we shall be pleased to see him afloat on the Pacific in a crack craft."—*New York Herald.*

SHIP BUILDING, &c.—Our enterprising merchants and ship builders appear determined to fill the vacuum created in the mercantile marine, by the departure of so many of our finest western coasters, few of which will ever return to these shores. Every yard in this city appears to have enough to do for the steady employment of their workmen, much to the gratifications of all interested in naval architecture.—*Ibid.*

LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN SHANGHAE, 1850.

Abraham, E.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Adamson, W. R.		Merchant, Secy. C. C.	W. R. Adamson.
Alcock, R.	*and family*	British Consul	
Aroné, J.		Merchant	Bach & Aroné.
Aspinall, W. G.		Mercantile Assistant	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Baptista, J. S.		Do. Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Bateson, C. E.		Do. Do.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Bates, E. W.	*absent*	Merchant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Baylies, N.	*and family*	Do.	N. Baylies.
Beale, T. C.		Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Bennets, G.		Mercantile Assistant	Macvicar & Co.
Bezanjee, J.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Bidet, A.		Mercantile Assistant	D. Remi.
Birdseye, T. J.		Assistant	H. Fogg & Co.
Bland, Joseph		Mercantile Assistant	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Bomajee, C.		Merchant	C. Bomajee.
Boone, Right Revd. Dr. (Bishop)	*and family*	Missionary	American E. Mission.
Bowman, A.		Merchant	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
Bowman, John		Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Broughall, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
Brown, W. W.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Bugelin, —.		Do. Do.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Burjorjee, D.		Assistant	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Burton, Edward		Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Carpenter, Revd. S.	*and family*	Missionary	American Society Board.
Carvalho, A. J. H. de		Overseer	*North-China Herald* Office.
Cassels, John	*absent*	Merchant	Hubertson & Co.
Clarke, D. O.		Mercantile Assistant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Connolly, Andrew		Do. Do.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Cordeiro, J. P.		Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Crampton, J. B.		Do. Do.	Russell & Co.
Croom, A. F.	*and family*	Merchant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Crossley, J.	*and family*	Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Dallas, Alex. G.		Merchant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Dale, W. W.	*and family*	Do.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Deacon, E.		Mercantile Assistant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Donaldson, C. M.	*and family*	Shipping Provisioner	C. M. Donaldson.
Edan, B.		Mercantile Assistant	D. Remi.
Edkins, Revd. —.		Missionary	London Missionary Society,
Fearon, C. A.		Merchant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Fincham, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Fittock, W. H.		Assistant	H. B. M.'s Consulate.
Fogg, H.		Ship Chandler	H. Fogg & Co.
Gibb, J. D.		Mercantile Assistant	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Graves, P. W.		Do. Do.	Russell & Co.
Gray, H. M. M.		Do. Do.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Green, G. F.		Do. Do.	Lindsay & Co.
Griswold, John N. A.		Merchant	Russell & Co.
Hall, Dr. —.	*absent, and family*	Medical Practitioner	
Hall, Edward	*and family*	Baker, &c.	Edward Hall.
Hancock, —.		Assistant	Oriental Bank.
Hargreaves, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Hargreaves & Co.
Helbling, L.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Hobson, Revd. J.	*and family*	Missionary	English Church Missionary Socty.
Hogg, James		Mercantile Assistant	Lindsay & Co.
Hogg, William		Merchant	Do.
Holtz, Andreas		Assistant	P. F. Richards & Co.
Hooper, J.		Mercantile Assistant	J. M. Smith & Co.
Hubertson, G. F.	*absent*	Merchant	Hubertson & Co.
Husun, F. G.		Do.	F. G. Husun.
Huttleston, John T.		Mercantile Assistant	Bull, Nye & Co.
Itens, Dr. —.		Medical Practitioner	
Jenkins, Revd. B.	*and family*	Missionary	Southern M. E. Mission.
Jordan, —.		Mercantile Assistant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Kay, W.	*and family*	Merchant	Do. Do.
Kennedy, H. H.	*absent*	Do.	Macvicar & Co.
King, D. O.		Do.	J. M. Smith & Co.
Kirk, Dr. —.		Medical Practitioner	
Klezkowski, M.		Chinese Interpreter	French Consulate.
Langley, E.		Manager	Oriental Bank.
Layton, F. A.		Mercantile Assistant	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
Lewin, D. D.		Do. Do.	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Lind, H.	*absent*	Do. Do.	James White.
Lock, J. B.		Dispenser	Shanghae Dispensary.
Lockhart, Dr. —.	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Loureiro, Jr., P. J. da Silva		Mercantile Assistant	Russell & Co.
Lungrana, F. S.		Merchant	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Lungrana, N. M.		Do.	Do. Do.
Macandrew, James		Mercantile Assistant	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Macduff, H. C.		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Mackenzie, C. D.		Merchant	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
Mackenzie, K. R.		Do.	Do. Do.
Maclean, J. L.		Mercantile Assistant	Hargreaves & Co.
Maitland, S.		Do. Do.	Bull, Nye & Co.
Maltby, C.		Do. Do.	Rathbones, W[illegible]gton & Co.
Matheson, C.		Do. Do.	Jardine, Ma[illegible] & Co.
McClatchie, Revd. T.	*and family*	Missionary	English C. M. Society.
McCulloch, A.		Merchant	Turner & Co.
McDonald, J.		Do.	J. McDonald.
Medhurst, Revd. Dr.	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Medhurst, Walter H.		Chinese Interpreter	H. B. M.'s Consulate.
Miller, J.		Auctioneer	J. Miller.
Milne, Revd. William	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Moncrieff, Thos.		Merchant	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
Montigny, M. C. de	*and family*	French Consul	
Mooshee, M. S.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Motley, Dr. —.		Medical Practitioner	
Muirhead, Revd. W.	*and family*	Missionary	London Missionary Society.
Muncherjee, B.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Murray, Dr. J. J.		Medical Practitioner	
Nesserwanjee, N.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Parish, F.		Do.	H. B. M.'s Consulate.
Pearcy, Revd. G.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Pestonjee, S.		Assistant	P. F. Cama & Co.
Piccope, W. N.		Mercantile Assistant	Augustine Heard & Co.
Place, T.		Assistant	Shanghae Library.
Potter, D.	*absent*	Merchant	Dirom, Gray & Co.
Potter, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Remi, D.		Watch Merchant	D. Remi.
Reuben, J.		Assistant	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Richards, P. F.	*and family*	Store-keeper	P. F. Richards & Co.
Roberts, O. E.		Merchant	Wetmore & Co.
Robinson, W. F.		Mercantile Assistant	Bull, Nye & Co.
Ross, J. B.		Do. Do.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Rozario, Cypriano E. do		Compositor	*North-China Herald* Office.
Rusden, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
Santos, Antonio dos		Do. Do.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Sauer, Julius		Do. Do.	Macvicar & Co.
Saul, R. P.	*and family*	Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Scarth, John		Do. Do.	Turner & Co.
Shaw, Charles	*absent*	Merchant	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Shaw, W.		Mercantile Assistant	Do. Do.
Shearman, H.	*and family*	Editor and Proprietor	*North-China Herald.*
Shuck, Revd. J. L.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Sillar, D.		Merchant	Sillar, Brothers.
Sillar, J. C.		Do.	Do. Do.
Smith, E. M.		Mercantile Assistant	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
Smith, J. C.		Do. Do.	Dent, Beale & Co.
Smith, J. Mackrill	*and family*	Merchant	J. M. Smith & Co.
Spreckley, G. S.		Do.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Strachan, Geo.		Architect	Geo. Strachan.
Syle, Revd. E. W.	*and family*	Missionary	American Episcopal Mission.
Taylor, Revd. Dr.	*and family*	Do.	S. M. E. Mission.
Tarmohmed, L.		Assistant	F. G. Husun.
Thorburn, R.		Mercantile Assistant	Turner & Co.
Thorburn, W.		Merchant	Hargreaves & Co.
Thorne, A.		Mercantile Assistant	Watson & Co.
Tilby, A.		Do. Do.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Tobey, Revd. —.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Trautmann, J. F. H.		Mercantile Assistant	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
Wardner, Revd. N.	*and family*	Missionary	American Sabbatarian Board.
Watson, J. P.		Merchant	Watson & Co.
Webb, Edward		Mercantile Assistant	Dent, Beale & Co.
White, James		Merchant	James White.
White, Jas.		Assistant	P. F. Richards & Co.
Williams, F. D.		Mercantile Assistant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Wills, C.		Do. Do.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Wilks, Jr., J.		Do. Do.	Wetmore & Co.
Wilson, C.		Do. Do.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Winch, J. H.		Do. Do.	Thos. Ripley & Co.
Wise, John	*absent*	Merchant	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Withington, J.		Mercantile Assistant	Reiss & Co.
Wolcott, H. G.	*absent*	Merchant	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
Wright, J.	*and family*	Cabinet Maker	J. Wright.
Wylie, A.		Printer	London Missionary Society.
Yates, Revd. —.	*and family*	Missionary	A. S. B. Convention.
Young, A. J.		Mercantile Assistant	Lindsay & Co.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 3rd AUGUST, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.*, Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications may not be noticed, but contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name, and address, will receive due attention. The names of correspondents will not be published, if they prefer assuming any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those kind friends, who have favored us with communications, and do not find them inserted: will we doubt not excuse us, as the press of matter has compelled us to hold over some, until next week.

We request our readers to excuse the typographical and clerical errors which have crept in, owing to the hurry of a first impression.

The Inhabitants of Shanghae and the public are requested to take notice, that *The North-China Herald*, will be printed on English paper, so soon as, a sufficient supply can be obtained; it was the proprietor's intention to have done so, from the first, but, his stock on hand is not sufficient for that purpose.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th May.	Sydney,	17th April.
Calcutta,	20th June.	Amoy,	19th July.
Bombay,	12th June.	Hongkong,	26th July.
Madras,	14th June.	Ningpo,	25th July.
Singapore,	2d July.	New York,	7th May.
Penang,	28th June.	San Francisco,	12th May.
Batavia,	29th May.	Sandwich Islands,	25th May.
Manila,	28th June.		

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Seeing, that our port has been opened to the commerce of western nations, for the [illegible] years; the time has we think arrived, when the publication of a paper may be deemed not uncalled for.

In soliciting the aid of our friends to promote this undertaking, we may be permitted to remark, that we have incurred very onerous responsibilities in the prosecution of this design: confidently relying, that the amount of patronage will be correspondent with the liberality, which has constantly characterized the mercantile community of the East. We do not disguise from ourselves the vast importance of the object, which we have in view, nor do we under-estimate the requirements, which are needed to command the success we hope to realise. In saying thus much, our earnest aim shall be, to be true to ourselves, and to the best interests of this port; by which, we mean, a conscientious, careful, and fearless review of men, and things, in so far as they may affect the well-being of this community, and more than all, our most strenuous exertions shall be used to awaken a feeling at home, in favor of a more extended commerce, and more intimate political relations with the vast empire, upon the threshold of which we are now placed. To beget, if possible, not a transient, evanescent, or spasmodic interest in the public mind, but a thorough, deep-seated conviction of the vast national importance to Great Britain, and the whole civilized world of the further development of the latent, but wondrous resources of this mighty Empire.

It is fortunate, that Free-trade is no longer in the category of experiments, nor a dubious problem yet to be solved, as the busy activity of our port during the last four months, at the very dullest season in its very partial application here, amply attests.*

So we would fain persuade ourselves, that, our very humble, and persevering labours will not prove wholly valueless in exposing, as a fiscal blunder, the enormous impost levied in Great Britain, on our staple export. We hold it as absolutely certain, that a reduction of the Tea duty to one shilling per pound, an article, which is now of such vital necessity to so large a portion of Europe and America, would be only a fit complement to that immortal legislation, which has relieved our beloved country from the great incubus of the Corn-laws. Further, we are quite satisfied from the concurrent success of the reductions of duty, on Sugar, Coffee, and in the rates of Postage, that, the reduction of the Tea duty to one shilling per pound, would lead to such an extended consumption of that article, as would within five years realise the full amount of five millions, and a half pounds sterling of annual revenue, or the same sum which Great Britain now obtains from Tea.

That the progress and future prosperity of this port is mainly dependent upon the reduction of the home duty upon Tea; and the incontestible ability of China to supply any required quantity—is shewn by the fact, that this port, as yet, almost unknown to Geographers, and Gazetteers has, in the fifth season of its existence, (as an entrepôt for foreign trade,) already exported of Tea and Raw Silk to the extent of the total consumption in Great Britain and Ireland, only some thirty years ago.

We, in common with the foreign community in China, feel how difficult it is, to arouse public opinion in England, and to direct it in aid of our peculiar relations with the Chinese Empire. We shall patiently persevere in our prescribed duty of giving true, and correct statements of occurrences, that come under our cognisance, so as to adequately represent, and convey the views and feelings on public questions of the foreign residents in China. Not the least difficult part of our task will be to dissipate the erroneous impressions, or remove the obstacles, which have hitherto obstructed the path leading to an accurate knowledge of China and the Chinese,—thanks to the wild exaggerations of a Gutzlaff,—the ill-digested statements, and crudities of a Montgomery Martin,—the amusing twaddle of a Fortune,—and the malignant inventions of a Sirr,—*et hoc genus omne.*

No better evidence can be adduced of the obvious necessity of a paper, than the fact, that this place is now acknowledged to have sprung up, within five years, to the rank of the fourth port in Asia, for the magnitude, and importance of its trade, and yet, it is only within the last four months, that it has been brought into regular steam communication with Hongkong, and although late, we are happy to say, with a success (derived from the magnitude and great value of freights,) unsurpassed in the annals of Commercial enterprise, (with the sole exception of the Eldorado, or Californian Lines), at avowedly the dullest period of the year.

It must be apparent, that the enlightened spirit of commercial adventure, which it has hitherto been believed, would circumnavigate the globe, and penetrate its inmost recesses, nor leave unexplored the most appalling, and rigorous climes of the polar regions, where snows and ice perpetual reign, has been strangely neglectful of the most promising field for its profitable exertions, and this, we are sure, is only owing to a want of knowledge, and absence of information with reference to the resources and capabilities of this port, which it shall be our duty to collect, and distribute throughout the World.

It requires no spirit of prophecy to predict, that not the least important of consequences resulting from the astonishing mineral discoveries of California, will be the inevitable relations, which must in future exist between the most rapidly progressive nation of the world, and the most positively stagnant people on the face of the earth; the Anglo-Americans, and the Chinese.

By the greatly increasing facilities of steam navigation, (the advent of which, on this side the Pacific, will be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by all concerned in the China trade;) these two nations will soon be in presence, and we have sufficient knowledge of our trans-atlantic brethren to aver, that they will not leave it to the feeble diplomacy, and miserable red tape-ism of European courts, to break down the wall of partition, that has hitherto shut out one-third in numbers, and two-thirds or more, in actual civilisation of the human race from free communication—social and political intercourse with the rest of the world.

Supine and neglectful as the British Government has been, in not connecting this port by steamers with Hongkong, India, and Europe, and confessedly imperfect, as the present immature arrangements are, to effect this desirable object; we yet look with confident expectation to an early direct route being established with all these. Not—to our shame be it told—through the spirited assistance of the Home Government, or even to the well considered adventure of our own merchants, but owing to the far seeing sagacity, and indomitable enterprise, of our Anglo American Brethen, so patent to the whole world!—it is we repeat to our trans-atlantic neighbours, that will be awarded the great merit of completing the circumnavigation of the Globe, by a connecting steam line from this port *viâ* the Sandwich Islands to *Panama, and also direct to San Francisco!

CONSIDERATION OF OUR PRESENT AND FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

To any one at all conversant with the vast extent, the varied products, and the industrious habits of the people of China, integrally and individually, it must be great matter of surprise, that so little intercourse has been effected with foreign nations; it is well known however how exclusive the foreign policy of this great empire has continued, from its first becoming known to strangers; the very luxuriance of its soil, and the innumerable resources it contains within itself, are doubtless some of the causes, why its rulers have fostered native industry to the exclusion of the encouragement of commerce with other nations; whilst a remarkable jealousy of any foreign people settling as merchants within its borders, has peculiarly distinguished it from the earliest times.

Of late years indeed, the leading powers of Christendom have obtained some relaxation of this exclusive policy, and the thriving colony of Hongkong, and location at Shanghae attest, what may be expected by a more free introduction of our manufactures in exchange for the native produce of a country so much sought for in Europe and elsewhere. Little however has as yet been effected, compared with what must follow gradually, by the spread of our manufactures throughout the vast territories of the North, the centre and the West of China; fields of enterprise almost unknown to Europeans and whither none, or scarcely any of our manufactures have yet been sent. There cannot be the slightest doubt in any thinking mind, that there exists in those regions a future field for the extension of our commerce, upon a scale so vast, that any existing trade can only be looked upon, as the rudiments, or nucleus of future operations, which will cast all past transactions deeply into shade. A great point has been gained for the interests of Europe and America, by the more northern and central *locale* of Shanghae—the distance from Peking has been diminished one half, and the greater freedom of intercourse with native merchants, and tacit allowance of foreigners to travel into the interior, cannot but result at a future day in removing the prejudices, which have so long blinded the rulers of the Celestial empire, to the true interests of mankind, (and consequently of her own subjects), by a free and unrestricted intercourse with all civilised nations; and the spread of a more extensive circle of science and of arts, and the general diffusion of the light of the blessed Gospel into every province, city, town and village of an Empire peopled by a third of the human race.

Shanghae is most admirably chosen, as the principal seat of commerce for the North, the West and the whole interior of the empire; the Yang-tsze-keang, the noblest river of the world, which traverses the centre of the kingdom (intersecting three of its largest provinces) and which communicates with that other splendid river the Hoangho (yellow river) by means of the Grand Canal is the main river into which, the Shanghae river falls; one tide brings ships of the largest burthen from the ocean into harbour and above thirty sail of European ships sometimes ride at anchor before this new and important mart, the centre of civilisation of the middle kingdom, and the only seat of perfectly free commerce with other nations.

Shanghae by its excellent central position, as regards the Coast line, must by its connexion with all the principal watercourses of the country command its inland trade throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is therefore most desirable, that the British Government should exert her influence at the Court of Peking, to extend the facilities of trade with the interior—to do away with the pernicious interference of local authorities, and to establish our commercial relations on such a firm basis, that the enterprise and integrity of British and Foreign merchants may have a fair and open field for their exertions and become the promise of a far wider spread of civilisation—refinement, science, arts and true religion than has ever yet obtained in China since it became an empire.

It is evident, that our merchants require greater opportunities to carry out their speculations. They require access to the first markets; the vast plains watered by the two great rivers of China and their numerous tributaries offer ready communication with every province, and once our merchants can obtain secure footing upon their great trunk lines of inland trade; we shall obtain ample scope for the pent up energies of our capitalists, and place them in such a position, as must yield vast sources of wealth to all, who embark with well considered zeal upon the new routes laid open to them.

It is the duty of the British Government to look to this. There is no people in the world so loyal, so liberal of their wealth, their time, their ease for the exigencies of the state; and the least return they can look for for these sacrifices is, that the Government should secure to them every advantage in extending their commerce. They have a right to expect, that every unfair and vexatious restriction should be withdrawn, and in a few words, that the Government should seek to foster by every means in its power, the welfare of its subjects at home, and abroad. Without the co-operation, and protection of Government it cannot be expected, that any real advance of our trade will be made beyond the Coast line, and to its judicious interference we must look for its extension and success, by introducing it into the adjoining provinces, when, it will gradually work its way to the others,—more distant from the focus of our merchants immediate operations: when this day arrives, (and we hope it is not far distant), an almost fabulous expansion of our commercial interests may be anticipated in the interior of the empire.

The Chinese authorities are charged with the gravest criminality in daily and hourly violating the letter, and spirit of the main provisions of our treaty with them, even to the utter extinction of all hopes of the further extension of the "recognised import trade of Great Britain." If proper, and energetic measures be taken by the Government, it is not to be supposed, but that an effective remedy will soon be found for such a state of things—whereby the greatest service will be rendered to the cause of commerce in both Europe and America. The direction which any efforts of the Government might most advantageously take for the extension of our commerce, and for the improvement of our reciprocal relations with the Chinese, is a subject of the deepest interest to all, who have capital invested; and it should become a matter of the highest consideration with our merchants, to furnish data for the elucidation of such questions, as are naturally involved in this most important discussion, in order to shew clearly, what are the wants of our trade—to indicate the real obstacles, physical, political, or social, which at the present time prevent its rapid and large extension—to point out the routes, by which commerce may best be made to advance, and to shew, what course it would most naturally take, if left to its own unrestricted development; and proclaim to our rulers, the line of policy, whereby effectual measures can be taken, the best calculated to insure the removal of the most prominent subjects of complaint at once, and gradually to get rid of all other hindrances, which now impede our legitimate traffic with the interior of China. The most important results must follow a well timed interference in behalf of objects so altogether praiseworthy, and so closely connected with the welfare of nearly four hundred millions of human beings.

We now therefore appeal to our readers, interested in the elucidation; discussion and solution of this great problem, upon which hinge the future prospects of European and foreign commerce here; a question so wide, that ample materials bearing upon this subject, need only engage the energies of our merchants to bring their minds to bear upon its importance; in order to set free the elements of a full, and free discussion upon it from all quarters; if this be taken up in a proper spirit our relations with China will hereafter be placed on such a footing as shall for ever after be the admiration, and envy of the world.

The free navigation of the Grand Canal, of the Yang-tsze-keang and the Hoangho, and other great rivers—the consideration of, and remedy for any impediments, which physically, or politically obstruct their navigation, to Europeans and other nations; the intricate machinery of the Custom-houses, which more directly interfere with our inland commerce; the nature, amount, and mode of collecting inland transit dues, the facilities, and the impediments opposed to, or offered to us for travelling, and for the transit of goods, to the Northern and Western provinces, the rates of expense, the distances between populous marts, the first cost of teas, silk and other commodities, and products of the country, these amongst other topics will engage our attention.

Shanghae naturally possesses many advantages over the port of Canton; the latter, favorably enough situated, as regards the produce of the Southern, and maritime belt of provinces, as far as Che-keang, is greatly impeded in her communications with the interior, by a lofty ridge of mountains and by very great distances from the place of growth of both teas and silk, *the chief exports of China*, and which physical impediments form an equal difficulty in the transmission of European manufactures into the interior for sale; added to these natural obstacles, is the turbulent disposition of the natives of the South. (It would have been well if in the late war, some befitting example had been made of them, rather than have caused so much havoc, and destruction amongst the towns of the unoffending and peaceable inhabitants of the North.) Canton notwithstanding its great physical disadvantages, had become by dint of necessity, as the only outlet for Chinese produce, during the strong pressure of political exclusion from all other places, the emporium of a large foreign trade, both to Europe and America; but no sooner was this compulsory restriction removed, than, trade like water, by a natural tendency sought the nearest outlet, and the shortest course to the point, it wanted to attain.

From the moment therefore, that the Yang-tsze-keang was opened to us, although, only at a single point, not all the force of long established usage, and immemorial custom amidst a nation wedded to both; not all the bad faith of a despotic Government, nor all the accumulated difficulties invented by a cunningly organised Custom-house administration, to draw an impassable line across the great central, and northern plains, at various points on the Grand Canal, to stop the transmission of Goods, and to impede by exactions, and vexatious delays the progress coastwise of Chinese produce, have sufficed to prevent the full tide of commerce setting towards Shanghae: so that, in six years one third of the whole export of tea, the whole export of silk, and the greater proportion of the manufactured goods shipped from, and to China have been monopolized by the Northern port. Nevertheless, although Shanghae has been thus far successful, and it is in the nature of things, that this port must go on increasing—we seem already to have reached the limit of our imports. Why is this?—Is it not simply, because we are excluded from all access to the interior. The Chinese have reserved to themselves the means of cutting off the transit of our goods beyond the line of the Coast, and the consumption of foreign goods is thus limited to a narrow strip, of Territory with a comparatively scanty population, which lies between the Coast the mountain range, and the Grand Canal, to the exclusion of the whole of the large northern, and central provinces watered by the two greatest rivers not alone of China, but of the world. The Chinese authorities have not only done this, but far more; they have secured themselves from conviction upon available evidence. It is in vain to assert facts, or to rely with perfect confidence upon the truth of our assertions, for, how is our evidence to be proved? and of what avail? where it is in the power, and the positive interest of the convinced, or convicted party to set the evidence aside? Here lies the great difficulty of dealing with the Chinese authorities; nevertheless, it is the duty of a public journalist, to seek by every possible means, to bring home facts to expose this state of things, and if our readers will take the trouble to acquaint the editor with circumstances connected with these questions, he pledges himself to give them the fullest publicity.

This, and numerous other matters, readily suggesting themselves to the minds of practical men, long conversant with the trade of China must furnish abundant sources of interest, and yield ample subjects for communication in our columns to the public. In conclusion, we consider that we are not indulging too sanguine expectations, that a full and free discussion of the difficulties attendant on the extension of our trade with the Chinese, must result in general good to all parties. Their exclusive policy having until within these few years confined all foreigners to one corner of this overgrown empire, it is natural now some relaxation has taken place, that we should seek to stretch our limbs more freely in every direction.

Canton has been the cradle of our commerce with this wonderful country, but it is the destiny of Shanghae to become, the permanent emporium of trade between it and all the nations of the world. To aid by his humble efforts in effecting this grand object will be the one great aim of the editor's most strenuous exertions, and if, after a few years of steady toil he has the great happiness to see, that his energies have in some small degree contributed to its attainment, he will have the proud satisfaction to reflect, that his labours have not been lost or altogether in vain.

PORT OF SHANGHAE.

It is every way important for the best interests of Shanghae, that an early effort should be made to redeem the reputation of the Port from the alleged difficulty of its approach, sea-ward.

We hope some of our nautical readers will favour us with a note of the requirements necessary to render the Yang-tsze-keang navigable to Woosung with safety, from going on shore.

But, for the apprehensions entertained of our river, it is nearly certain that we should have many of the American whalers, which navigate the contiguous seas paying us a visit for supplies. And now, that the navigation laws are abolished, it would seem a more economical mode to re-ship the oil here, to Europe, or America, and then return to their cruizing grounds; the principal one, viz., the Japan sea being in our immediates vicinage.

It is estimated that the American whaling fleet numbers some 500 ships, mainly engaged in "pursuing their gigantic game" in the North Pacific Ocean. More recently we find them among the trembling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating the deepest frozen recesses of Behrings straits, going as high as 70°. North latitude.

Still it is believed, that within two weeks sail from this Port, there are now some 150 to 200 whalers pursuing their hardy industry, and under favorable circumstances, a ship could, we are assured, be on her cruising ground, in one week from leaving this Port!

What whalers want, is merely, fresh meat and vegetables; both of which are here abundant and cheap, and would ere this have been availed of, but, that strange Navigators generally, are afraid of the entrance to our river; and would avoid coming hither, if possible on all occasions.

At the present time any part of China would be preferred, to going the other way to California, or the Sandwich Islands; as, the Gold fever now raging leads to the immediate desertion of a large portion of the crews: to say nothing, of the high pay still given at San Francisco for sailors.

The *Science* recently arrived from San Francisco, paid Drs. 150 per man for the run from thence to the Sandwich Islands, which occupied but 16 days. From thence seamen were to be had at Drs. 10 per month.

We shall return to this subject on an early occasion, meantime, we shall be obliged by any communications bearing on this or kindred topics, in connection with this Port.

By the accompanying extract from a recent American paper, it would seem that another attempt may be soon be made to bring the Japanese into commercial relations with the civilized world. The petty huxtering intercourse now subsisting between Japan and Holland would be merely contemptible, were not all western nations degraded, by the humiliating concessions of the Dutch to the insolence of the Japanese authorities.

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* The large Imports of Rice amounting to 160,000 piculs entirely free of duty and Port Charges during the

* From the moderate rate of charge by the American steamers, it is obvious that nearly all the Silk and Piece Goods destined for Europe and America, will go by that route, and those articles, might be warranted to give an annual income of at least 200,000 dollars from this port alone.

The proximity of our Port to Japan, guarantees that, we shall be the greatest gainers when general foreign intercourse with that country is established.

The opening up of the wide Pacific and its thousand isles to the enterprise of Europe and Anglo-America; is one of the inevitable sequences of the recent rich mineral discoveries in California. But few, very few years can elapse before Japan will be as accessible, as China now is, and may-hap, if the Americans enforce a commercial treaty, it will be in a more comprehensive spirit, than the one made at Nanking, which in its supplemental conditions has curtailed rather than, enlarged the intercourse, which ere this must have subsisted between us, and the Chinese, after the late war, and our discovery of the inherent weakness of the Chinese Empire, in reference to external assaults from foreign nations.

☞ The treatment of American sailors by the Japanese, we are glad to observe, is subject of inquiry before the U. S. Senate. The Japanese Government ought to be overhauled for their cruelty and faithlessness. If a people have a right to remain isolated from the rest of the world, which we very much doubt, they have no right to take advantage of shipwrecked mariners to inflict cruel punishment upon them.

PRESENT PRICES OF SHIP STORES AT SHANGHAE.

Fresh Beef,	per 18	lb.	Drs.	1.00
" Mutton,	" 12	"	"	1.00
" Pork,	" 12	"	"	1.00
Corned Beef,	" 12	"	"	1.00
" Mutton,	" 10	"	"	1.00
Fresh Fish,	" 1	"	"	0.08
Fat Sheep,	Each		"	4.00
" Pigs,	"		"	3.50
Small do.,	"		"	1.50
Milk Goats,	"		"	2.00
" Cows,	"		"	14.00
Vegetables Assorted,	per 1	lb.	"	0.01
Yams,	" *1	pl.	"	2.00
Sweet Potatoes,	" 1	"	"	1.00
Pumpkins,	" 1	"	"	1.00
Fresh Eggs,	" 100		"	0.50
Best Table Rice,	" 1	pl.	"	4.50
Ordinary do.,	" 1	"	"	3.00
Common do.	" 1	"	"	2.50
Brown Sugar,	" 1	"	"	6.00
Coarse, do.,	" 1	"	"	5.00
Peas,	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	2.50
[illegible]	" 1	"	"	2.50
Paddy,	" 1	"	"	2.00
Flour,	" 1	"	"	3.00
Bread,	12 Loaves		"	1.00
Biscuits, (Ship)	per cwt.		"	4.00
Honey,	" 1	lb.	"	0.20

* A picul is lbs. 133⅓.

Shanghae, 25th July, 1850.

FALLING IN OF THE ROOF OF TRINITY CHURCH.

The roof of this sacred edifice fell in with a great crash, on the morning of the twenty-fourth June, about half past five A.M., and a great deal of rain had fallen throughout the preceding day, (Sunday), much thunder and lightning accompanied it and some of the claps were very heavy. The span of the roof was very wide between the walls, and it appears that a water spout had poured its stream just over the beam in the centre; and had so injured it and the surrounding brickwork, that the continued deluge of rain caused the walls to bulge out, and give way. It was most providential, that it did not occur during Divine Service, on the preceding day, as, the whole of the central roof fell in, and from the heavy construction of Chinese roofs generally: in all likelihood it fell instantly—the majority of the congregation occupied the centre of the Church, and so heavy was the fall, that all the pews and seats beneath it were crushed to pieces—it is supposed that it will cost four thousand dollars, to repair the damage done.

Through the liberality of a resident a large upper room has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees, which has been fitted up temporarily, for the performance of Divine Service.

On receipt of the following requisition from the Church Trustees, the Consul very promptly issued the Circular which we now publish :—

Shanghae, 17th July, 1850.

Rutherford Alcock, Esquire,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Shanghae.

Sir,—We beg to enclose for your information Mr. Strachan's Report on the present condition of the Church, and the repairs necessary to restore it in an efficient manner.

Under the circumstances in which the Trustees are placed by the late accident to the Building, they consider it desirable to refer the questions it involves, to the opinion of the public.

We have accordingly, respectfully to request you to call a public meeting for this object, as early as may be convenient.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Trustees. A. G. DALLAS,
WILLIAM HOGG,
J. MACKRILL SMITH,
THOS. MONCREIFF.

T. C. Beale, Esq., and others,
Trustees of the British Church,
Shanghae.

Gentlemen,—According to your instructions, I have surveyed the British Church, and now beg to submit the following report on its present state, and estimate of cost of the necessary repairs.

The roof of the Church was supported by four principal frames, one of which has given way and fallen into the body of the Church, bringing down with it nearly one half of the smaller timbers, and tiles of the roof.

The seating and flooring of the Church immediately under that part of the roof, has been almost entirely destroyed by its fall.

On the north side of the Church, the upper part of one of the buttresses and pinnacle has been displaced and 20 or 25 feet of the parapet and upper part of the main wall thrust outwards 9 or 10 inches: the latter being rent 4 or 5 feet downwards from the top: on the south side one of the pinnacles and part of the parapet has been thrown down, and the wall at that part considerably shaken.

There are several rents in the brickwork in different parts of the Church but none of serious importance so far as I have seen.

I find that part of the framing of the roof which was inserted into the wall, and rested only on the brickwork is entirely decayed, so much so, as to crumble away by the slightest pressure of the hand and the corresponding parts of the framing of the roof still standing, though not so entirely decayed as the other, are so much decayed, that the whole strength and substance of the timber is gone; I have also observed some other parts of the roof which are fast tending to the same condition: although generally the timber where not inserted in the wall is sound, and may be made use of in the construction of the new roof.

I am of opinion that the severe thunder storm accompanied by heavy rains which preceded the destruction of the roof by some 8 or 10 hours may have materially hastened its fall; and although under any circumstances an immediate and thorough repair of the roof would have been necessary, a much less expensive one would have sufficed for its security, than that which is now required.

To restore the Church in an efficient manner, I conceive the following repairs to be necessary.

1st, That the whole of the roof be entirely taken down, and replaced by a new one; the new one to be of a different construction from the present one.

2nd, That the whole of the pinnacles and parapet wall be taken down; and also that the main walls of the Church be taken down 4 or 5 feet from their present height and rebuilt.

3rd, That the whole of the walls should be stript and replastered externally and internally.

4th, That the whole of the flooring be lifted and relaid about one third of the flooring and joisting requiring to be new.

5th, The seating destroyed by the fall of the roof to be replaced, and a new pulpit and reading desk to be furnished; the present ones being merely temporary.

6th, Sundry minor repairs to be executed and the Church to be repainted.

7th, A raised gravel terrace to be formed round the Church, with stone curbs and steps.

I would estimate the cost of the above repairs at about the sum of Three Thousand two hundred dollars, Drs. 3,200, and the time required for their execution will be about four months.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEO. STRACHAN.

Shanghae, 16th July, 1850.

Her Majesty's Consul, on the requisition of the Church Trustees, hereby gives notice; that a Public Meeting of British Residents is convened for Monday, the 22d of July, to be holden at Her Majesty's Consulate Office, at the hour of Two o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Surveying Architect, on the present state of the Church, recently injured by the falling in of the roof, and of taking into consideration the best course to be pursued with a view to its restoration.

The Requisition of the Trustees and the Report of the Architect are annexed, for general information, and Her Majesty's Consul trusts, that the Meeting will be sufficiently numerously attended by the Members of the Community, to insure the best consideration being given to the difficulties of the case, and the adoption of such measures, with the full concurrence of all interested, as may seem most advisable under the circumstances.

In reference to any assistance or grant from Her Majesty's Government, it can scarcely be necessary to point out that their disposition to afford efficient or extraordinary aid, must in all probability be influenced by the degree of interest or indifference, which may be manifested on the present occasion by all the leading Members of the Community, and that it must therefore greatly depend upon this Meeting, whether any thing or nothing shall hereafter be obtained in aid of the Church funds from the Public Treasury, assuming that it should ultimately be determined that the necessary efforts shall be made to repair the mischief, and place the Curch and Chaplaincy upon a permanent footing.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
18th July, 1850.

To the British Community, *Shanghae.*

Minutes *of a General Meeting of the Shanghae Trinity Church Subscribers, held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 22d July,* 1850.—Rutherford Alcock, *Consul, in the Chair.*

Present,—J. Mackrill Smith, Revd. J. Hobson, Thos. Moncreiff, A. G. Dallas, C. E. Bateson, Hector Macduff, Dr. J. J. Murray, A. Rusden, H. Shearman, A. McCulloch, Walter Medhurst, W. W. Dale, Geo. Strachan, Wm. Hogg, E. W. Webb, Revd. E. W. Syle, J. Caldecott Smith, R. P. Saul, Dr. Lockhart,—Frank Parish, Secretary.

The Meeting was opened by the Chairman, with a few preliminary observations. He regretted that an unforeseen disaster had compelled them to meet for the purpose of providing a remedy, when he had hoped to congratulate them on the termination of all their difficulties as to Church funds, by the payment of a grant from Government. With the evil however came also a sense of providential escape and mercy well calculated to reconcile them to the less agreeable task now before them.

The Meeting had been convened at the requisition of the Church Trustees in the terms of the Circular—To receive the Report of the Surveying Architect and to take into consideration the best course to be pursued with a view to the restoration of the Church, and they must no doubt be prepared to deal with a two fold difficulty—the first arising from the possible reluctance or indisposition of Her Majesty's Government to contribute national funds towards a building which was no longer available as a Church without some assurance of its prompt restoration—and the other from a somewhat similar reluctance on the part of those who had already contributed largely and liberally, to make further sacrifices before they were assured that the Government would at least assist them with funds towards liquidating the first outlay.

It would be evident however that the initiative under the circumstances lay with the community on the spot—that their's must be the first step and if in full reliance that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs would ultimately take a liberal and considerate view of their difficulties they adopted at once effective measures towards the restoration of the Church to a permanently tenable state—no doubt the first of the difficulties would disappear with the second,—whereas any evidence of indifference to the result on the part of the community, must be conceived necessarily exercise an adverse influence and possibly interfere with the Government's already expressed disposition to promote, so far as they consistently or legally could, the objects contemplated by the Residents in erecting a Chapel.

He understood with regret that some Residents had taken umbrage at the expression of this opinion in the Circular—but if it were founded in truth and justice—and otherwise important in its bearing upon the successful result of the proceedings of this Meeting, he conceived it was his bounden duty to make it known, while it was yet time. In this he had acted as all men do, who either seek success for themselves or their friends in any circumstances of difficulty—he had looked with some anxiety to the contingencies which might run counter to their wishes, or militate against the attainment of the object of his and their desire, in order that timely and effective measures might be taken to guard against their operation. No one he was satisfied could doubt his earnest interest in the final establishment upon a satisfactory and permanent basis of the Chapel and Chaplaincy for the Foreign Community—nor he hoped was any one disposed to doubt that at all times, whatever affected the honour, the credit or the prosperity of his countrymen at this Port was matter of deep concern to him. The advancement and protection, to the extent of his means, of their best interests was not only his especial duty and the business of his life, but the source to him of the highest satisfaction his career in China could afford, and believing as he did that while each in their individual capacities were busily engaged in building up the fortunes of their respective houses they were collectively, and with characteristic energy and perseverance, laying the foundations of a National Trade—more vast and productive than had yet been contemplated between the two countries—one which at no very distant period might draw its resources from the whole length and breadth of the populous valleys of Central and Northern China—make Shanghae the greatest Foreign mart in the empire, and confer such great and lasting benefits upon both countries as to compel even the Chinese to recognize the importance and value of Foreign trade as an element of their own greatness and prosperity—he rejoiced to feel, although it involved long years of exile that to the promotion of so good and great a work he was called upon to devote the best years and the best energies of his life. A more able Consul they might indeed very easily have but not he trusted, one more earnestly desirous to promote all that could contribute to the wellbeing of the community. With this conscious feeling of goodwill, he should be unfeignedly sorry to think that any of his official acts had been misconstrued, especially in a way calculated to defeat the purpose in which they originated.

One word he felt might be desirable in respect to this Meeting having been made exclusively British—a doubt on this head also he understood had been suggested, but he thought a moment's reflection would suffice to prove that it could not have been otherwise without virtually repudiating the exclusive *responsibility* of the British portion of the community who had by the Trustees taken over into their own hands the *property* and its *liabilities*. It would have been but unhandsome conduct on their part therefore, the moment there was a question of difficulty as to funds to meet those liabilities and unforeseen demands to have called in the Foreign holders mortgages, as though a quasi act of bankruptcy were in contemplation!

The Chairman in conclusion stated he was glad to have the opportunity of removing any possible ground of misconception either as to the opinions he had expressed on the importance to be attached to the proceedings of the present Meeting and the future disposition of the Government, or the exclusively British character of the Meeting, and he had only to express an earnest hope that before the Meeting separated such effective means might be devised for the repair of the Church as should at once command the general concurrence of the community, and afford adequate guarantee that the reparation should be of a nature to place the building in a *permanent state of security*, and preclude the possibility of further demands arising, for some years to come at least, in the shape of extraordinary aid or contributions.

1st, Proposed by J. Mackrill Smith, and seconded by H. C. A. Macduff.

That the Report of the Surveying Architect on the condition of the Church be read to the meeting. *Passed unanimously.*

The Rev. J. Hobson in rising to propose the second resolution said,—There were two aspects in which the meeting ought to regard the matter which had brought them together, namely, that of a great disaster and of a great mercy. In a moment Trinity Church had been laid in ruins, the cost of a good many dollars, much time, and much anxiety on the part of those who had personally undertaken the building of the Church, had been to a certain extent lost. The community were involved in an outlay for the restoration of the Church of at least 4,000 dollars,—this was unquestionably a disaster. But the meeting would have a very inadequate idea of the matter before them, and of their duty, if they confined their attention to this view of the case. The community had undoubtedly received a great mercy. Sunday after Sunday they had been sitting in comparative ease and security under an unsound roof that might have fallen upon them at any moment, and had not Almighty God the author of all mercies suspended the danger over their heads till they were from underneath it, it was only too evident that death and lamentation must have been carried into half the families in Shanghae. Those of the meeting who visited the ruins on the Monday morning after the fall of the roof must have seen from the position of the beams and rubbish that had the disaster happened but a few hours previously, namely, in time of divine service, it was impossible but that half the congregation had been killed. The community had then received a great mercy and of this they were to a man conscious—they were to a man grateful for the mercy received and were desirous of expressing this gratitude to Almighty God. Now he would ask in what more appropriate way could the community manifest their gratitude than by rising up without a moments unnecessary delay to restore Trinity Church to more than its former strength and beauty. If any one of them had been plucked from a watery grave by the exertions of a fellow creatures, the least he could do would be to put his hands into his pocket and present his deliverer with some substantial mark of his gratitude and so likewise as Christians they were bound to present some substantial mark of gratitude to the author of the mercy they had so recently received. He felt satisfied that this was the Christian view of the subject and that in uttering these sentiments he was only expressing the feelings of all present. He had heard of objections in the mind of some to any further contributions towards Trinity Church whilst there remained any doubt as to the British Government, paying half the cost of the original outlay on the Church—but he contended that there was really no uncertainty in the matter; all that had fallen from Her Majesty's Consul and from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary was to the effect that the Government grant could not be paid *until* the restoration of Trinity Church. The meeting could not indeed expect Government to take up any other position; application had been made to the British Government for a grant on certain representations, namely, that Trinity Church was in a secure and available condition, in the mean-time before the grant was actually received, it was found that the Church was not in the state represented and he would ask, was it not the least that Government could require, namely, that the Church should be put in the condition represented before a grant made on the ground of such representations could be paid? It was evident that the only object of the British Government in making any grant at all, was to promote the moral and religious welfare of the community by assisting them in the erection and maintenance of a Church—but was it not evident that if Government paid over the grant to meet the original cost of Trinity Church without a distinct pledge that the Church should be restored—the community might be content to pay off the old debt; be unwilling to incur any additional outlay for the restoration of the Church and thus the object of Government would be defeated. He then for one could not see the slightest objection to the position taken up by Government. Indeed the community were only just put into circumstances so common in life, they must bestir and help themselves before they could be helped by others. As to the sum required in this emergency it was a mere trifle and he was quite sure the community would raise ten times the sum if they only said it should be raised. Let it be looked upon in the light of a thank—offering for mercies so undeniably received and not a dissentient voice could be raised. Some individuals might argue for delay in the restoration of the Church, but he was quite sure delay would be attended with consequences by no means to be desired. He was quite confident that the architect would bear him out in the assertion that the delay of a month would involve the expenditure of another thousand dollars on Trinity Church and in the mean-time they would expose themselves to the ridicule of their neighbours, and their Holy religion to the scorn of the Heathen around them. On every ground then—on the ground of thankfulness to Almighty God—on the ground of keeping faith with the British Government and on the ground of self interest. He called upon the meeting to receive and respond liberally to the following resolution.

2nd, Proposed by Rev. J. Hobson, and seconded by A. C. MacCulloch.

That whilst the meeting cannot but deplore the disaster which has befallen the community by the falling of Trinity Church roof, they desire thankfully to remember that mercy has been mingled with this disaster: for this meeting cannot but be thankfully as well as painfully conscious that, had the fall of the roof, been hastened but a few hours, death and lamentation must have been carried into may families. And as an expression of thankfulness to Almighty God this meeting, resolves that a subscription be immediately entered upon for the restoration of Trinity Church in full reliance upon the aid of the British Government. *Passed nemine contradicente.*

3rd, Proposed by Thos. Moncrieff, and seconded by J. Mackrill Smith.

That upon the grounds let forth in the second resolution passed *nem. con.* it is incumbent upon this meeting to request H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, taking into his consideration the unforeseen circumstances which for the time being have rendered unavailing the previous exertions made by the British Residents, to be pleased to give effect to any grant H. M.'s Secretary of State may have notified or may notify, by directing the immediate payment of the amount, to enable the Trustees to wind up the accounts of the Church to the close of 1849, as an important and necessary assistance towards the promotion of such further measures as may be found needful to effect the complete and thorough repair of the Building, and to provide for the permanent establishment of both Chapel and Chaplain. *Passed nemine contradicente.*

4th, Proposed by H. Macduff, and seconded by Dr. J. J. Murray.

That the Trustees be authorized to collect the new Subscriptions for repairing the Church. *Passed nemine contradicente.*

The thanks of the meeting were given to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had filled the Chair, and the meeting was dissolved.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
22nd July, 1850.

NINGPO.

The following items are from a responsible Correspondent at Ningpo who has extensive intercourse with the natives and who is expected frequently to communicate intelligence to the pages of this paper :—

A *Millionaire* at Tsz'ke, (a city near Ningpo) who had become a Sportsman, but who had not learnt the use of gunpowder, was about to amuse himself with his newly purchased fowling piece, when his powder was ignited from the Tobacco pipe of his wife. The explosion, there were several pounds! blew up himself, his wife, concubine and two female servants. One of the number died soon after, and of the rest none are likely to survive. Dr. Macgowan has spent several days with the family. About all such things the Chinese are proverbially careless.

On the 3rd of last month the celebrated Bridge of Boats at Ningpo, gave way while a Junk was going through the passage made for that purpose. A crowd of women and children were carried down the river several miles. A number of lives were lost, owing to the apathetic disposition of the spectators.

The house of Dr. Macgowan was lately entered by six robbers at midnight who made off with considerable property before the alarm was given. Four of them have since been apprehended, and being old culprits, already branded, are likely to be put to death for other robberies since discovered. A small portion of their booty has been recovered.

Fears had been entertained of a failure of the early crops owing to the drought. The canals were nearly dry affording no water for irrigation. To avert the anger of the Gods, prohibitions had been issued against the slaughter of animals.

We extract, the following from the last report of the Chinese Hospital :—

Notwithstanding the circumstance of the past autumn being so unhealthy, it is not sufficient to cause this place to be considered as on the whole insalubrious; for even in Europe, sickness prevails at times to a great extent; and during the past year, typhus fever and scarlet fever have committed fearful ravages in some places, far surpassing anything we have seen here; and while cholera has been carrying off immense numbers of people in other parts of the world, we have thus far been mercifully preserved from its ravages. It is quite true that ague, diarrhœa, and dysentery afflict the Chinese to a great extent, and debilitate them very much during certain seasons; still, considering the habits of the people, they appear to have as good health, as could be expected under the circumstances in which they live. The cities are always in a most filthy state, being undrained; and all those canals, into which the tide does not rise, are filled with putrid matter of every kind; these are seldom or ever cleaned, and it is a subject of considerable surprise, that the inhabitants can live at all among so much filth in the canals, in the streets, and in their own houses. Several Europeans have had to leave Shanghae at various times on account of sickness, and return to their native land, finding that the climate did not agree with their constitutions; but it must be remembered, that they are like exotics in a foreign soil; all cannot with impunity remain, and sometimes even those who appear to be strongest, are the first to fail. It is now six years, since the port was opened, and the mortality among the foreign residents has on the whole been below that which usually happens, especially in newly-occupied localities, where there are always many things that militate against the enjoyment of a good state of health.

About three miles to the westward of the Chinese Hospital, at the village called Tsing-gnanszc, there is, in front of a temple, a pit or well, about eight feet square, and ten or twelve feet deep, faced with blocks of limestone, and enclosed by a good substantial paling: there are about three feet of water in this well, and from the bottom bubbles up a large quantity of gas, so that the appearance is as if a large quantity of water was being constantly thrown up: the people call it Hae-gnan, or eye of the sea, and say that the water neither increases nor diminishes, nor ever runs out: the fact is, the water that is in the well is merely drainage, and the gas rises through it; on descending by means of a ladder to the water and holding a light over the agitated surface, the bubbles explode with a light blue flame, and this continues all the time the light is applied. The gas may easily be collected by means of a bell-glass and bladder; the water has a slightly brackish taste, but small fish were noticed swimming about in it; the gas is no doubt carburetted hydrogen, and probably emanates from a layer of peat or coal at some distance below the surface. The villagers make no use of the water for any purpose, and appeared to be much surprised when the gas was ignited; they did not seem to be at all aware of its inflammable nature.

Abstract of Observations by the Thermometer, in the open air, in a shaded situation with a southern exposure; the maximum by day, and the minimum for the night, taken by a self-registering Thermometer.

1849	*Maxm. by day.*	*Minm. by day.*	*Maxm. by night*	*Minm. by night*	*Average by day.*	*Average by night*
January,	60	30	45	17	40	33
February,	63	40	48	30	49	41
March,	72	40	56	31	54	42
April,	75	43	64	33	61	49
May,	87	60	68	47	72	58
June,	84	69	75	69	73	60
July,	95	73	79	64	81	73
August,	96	77	80	70	88	76
September,	89	70	77	60	79	71
October,	80	57	66	37	73	56
November,	73	46	53	31	60	45
December,	72	42	54	25	51	37

The above useful and highly beneficial establishment is conducted by Dr. Lockhart, Medical Missionary, whose talents and laborious exertions, have done a vast deal of good amongst the poor of Shanghae especially; the Hospital is daily crowded with patients, who receive gratuitous advice and medicines.

No fewer than 9,020 cases were attended to last year, chiefly out door patients, but some of the more serious cases were taken into the Hospital; we shall at a future time refer to some of them.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN CHINA.

On the establishment of a New Press, and at the commencement of a New Journal, a line or two regarding the origin of the *English Press* in China will not perhaps be considered here as *mal-à-propos.* The honor of setting up the first English Press in China belongs, if we have been correctly informed, to the house of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., or to some gentlemen connected with that Firm as it existed at Canton twenty-three years ago.

The first thing printed, and published, from that Press, appears to have been a Newspaper, a quarto sheet of four pages. The *Canton Register* was a new thing in the world. Nothing like it had ever before been seen in the "Celestial Empire." The new *Register* was devoted almost exclusively to local information, and to all sorts, not excepting the transactions in the "smuggled drug," detailed in its "price current." It was a *Free Press*, hampered by no vexations restrictions. It originated in mercantile zeal. With a view to render its columns valuable abroad,—in India and the Western World—the proprietors of the *Canton Register*, from its first publication, secured the assistance of the ablest sinologue of his age, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. This aid, as it appears from his "Memoirs" was continued till the last number published previously to his death, and he "had full liberty to express his opinions on those moral and religious subjects which it was the main object of his life to promote." The first number of that new paper was published in the autumn of 1827.

The name of the Editor we have not the means of ascertaining. Arthur Sanders Keating would seem to have been early, though not the first, in the Editorial Chair, and conducted the paper with ability and success. John Slade was successor to Mr. Keating; and was in his turn succeded by Mr. Cairns. It was while the paper was in the hands of Mr. Slade that it was removed,—during the war,—first from Canton to Macao, and from thence to Hongkong, where it assumed its present title.

Subsequently to the establishment of the *Canton Register*, two other Newspapers were started in Canton—one by Mr. Wood, an American; and one by Mr. Moller, but under English patronage. To these a good amount of interest was attached. The first of these two papers was shortlived, and expired in Canton; the latter came to its end in Macao, not long after the withdrawal of the English residents to their New Colony in Hongkong. The *Friend of China* and the *China Mail*, both have had their origin in Hongkong.

At present we do not know the number of English Presses there may be in Hongkong or in Canton. At Amoy and Fuhchau no English Press appears to have been set up. There is one, and a very efficient one in operation at Ningpo: we say English, but though supplied with good fonts of English Type, it is occupied almost exclusively with Chinese Metallic Type: it is under the controul of one of the American Missions. The first English Press brought to Shanghae, came hither in connection with the Mission of the London Missionary Society. There have also been brought to Shanghae the very extensive and complete fonts of English and Chinese, formerly the property of Mr. Callery of Macao. Of the *North-China Herald's* Press we will not now presume to speak.

The following particulars of the loss of the *Rajah Bassah*, are derived from authentic sources :—

The *Rajah Bassah*, appears to have met with a strong westerly current for which sufficient allowance was not made. At 6 P.M. of the 19th June she spoke the *City of Palaces* from Canton bound to Singapore, after which it became hazy. At midnight breakers were seen a head. The helm was immediately put down, but the vessel struck on the reef, beating heavily and going on her beam ends, the top masts went over the side.

Finding that she had 4 feet water in the hold, and no chance of saving the ship, the Commander, and Crew took to their boats, and after knocking about for two days were picked up by the *Cornhill*, which vessel left Singapore the same day as the *Rajah Bassah*, and were taken on board and brought up here. The vessel had 10,000 [illegible] Rice on board.

SELECT EXTRACTS FROM THE PEKING REPORTER.

Nos. 52, 53, 54, June 12th, 17th, 1850.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

The Imperial Reply is given to a Memorial from the Board of Punishments, reporting the trial of some of the workmen employed in one of the metropolitan mints, who not long since struck work for an advance in their wages, and on being resisted, created a riot in the capital. His Majesty in commenting upon the case freely avows his apprehension that blame must attach in some measure to the officers of the mint for laxity in discipline, which alone could account for such insubordination; and He directs that some Regulations be immediately drawn up with a view to prevent like disturbances for the future.

In the same strain His Majesty replies to a memorial of *Yihking*, commander-in-chief at *Moukden*, who having recently laid hands upon a party of villains that had made encroachments upon the crown lands in the *Yen-tung* montains (felling the trees, clearing the ground, and defacing the country in the vicinity of the Imperial tombs,) had sent them to Pekin to receive summary punishment under His Majesty's orders. The Emperor expresses his approval of the conduct of His Excellency, but at the same time takes occasion to observe that, such daring offenders must have been encouraged by indifference, indolence, or want of vigilance on the part of the Responsible Authorities whose punishment he therefore forthwith decrees.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

Only one change worthy of note is gazetted;—*Heenling*, formerly *Taoutae* at Shanghae, and subsequently at Ningpo, has been summoned up to the capital to an audience with the Emperor; and *Suytsung* (also a Tartar) has been appointed in his room.

MEMORIALS.

Among the various memorials presented or acknowledged by His Imperial Majesty (from the 12th to the 17th of June) the most important is that from *Chay Kihshin*, a cabinet minister, who tenders advice to his youthful master, couched in the choicest and most respectful language, on ten subjects of deep interest arranged under four distincts heads, of which the following is a summary:—

I. "Revere Heaven." Under this head he says, "In as much as Your Sacred Majesty is "under the special favour and protection of the "Most High, Your Majesty is bound out of due "reverence for Heaven to be guarded in your ex"pressions of approbation or displeasure." The perusal of this part of the paper would lead one to conclude that a hasty temper is a failing in the character of the young Emperor, and that he needs more self-government or controul over his passions.

II. "In the employment of your subjects in the public service."

"1st, Carefully weigh and consider all measures "that may be proposed for Your Majesty's con"sideration, and make a wise selection of the "most judicious of them."

"2d, Institute a diligent scrutiny into the char"acter and conduct of your officers throughout "the Realm."

"3d, Make the higher officers responsible."

III. "Holding the reins of Government."

"1st, Bear in mind the people's wants and "distresses."

"2d, Pay careful attention to the state of crime, "and the condition of criminals in the Empire."

"3d, Let more value be attached to change and "reform." The writer here shews that in many departments reform is really necessary, and that an obstinate adherence to ancient custom and usage is decidedly objectionable.

"4th, Let it be Your Majesty's chief object "to carry out to their full extent all the great "principles of Imperial Rule."

IV. "In following up and carrying out the in"tentions, and schemes of His Late Majesty."

"1st, Let internal arrangements first of all be "determined upon and completed."

"2d, Let special attention be given to economy "in the public expenditure."

Under the first subdivision of this part of his subject, the minister ventures to make the following suggestions:—

"His Late Majesty ruled the Empire for thirty "years with amazing benignity. Thus when "(during the closing years of this reign) His "Sacred mind was torn with anxiety on account "of the disturbances along the Sea Coast, He "condescended to listen to the recommendations "of his ministers to accept terms of peace and "amity, solely with the view of delivering His "people from the miseries inflicted on them by "the rapine and violence of *Foreign Soldiery*. "Notwithstanding His condescension it was the "deliberate determination of His Late Majesty at "some future time to make a great and powerful "demonstration before the world. But this object "it has not been permitted His Late Majesty to "carry out."

"In your humble servant's opinion the milita"ry department has for several years past been in "an exceedingly defective state. Although the "expenditure in that branch of the service has "hitherto been excessive, yet what advantage has "the nation reaped from mustering such troops as "the village braves, or confiding the interests of "the Empire to a militia that has never been "trained to arms?"

"Look for a moment at the insurrections in "*Hoonan*,—they are not yet put down; and the "pirates on the Coast of *Shantung*,—they are not "yet extirpated. Who does not see from all this "how useless and undisciplined our troops every"where are?"

"On examination, your servant finds that one "step has been recently taken (towards the fulfil"ment of the late Emperor's intentions,) to bring "about a restoration of the old state of things, in "the *stout and resolute rejection of the petition of* "*foreigners for admission into the city of Canton.* "Might nor the same plan be carried out every"where along the Coast?—This, however, cannot "be effected by one stroke of Your Majesty's pen, "or by a single memorial from Your Majesty's "ministers."

"The chief duty that in such a case seems to "devolve on Your Majesty is first to institute and "secure due order and discipline in your own do"minions, *prior to making any display or aggres*"*sion abroad.* Your humble servant would sug"gest therefore that Your Majesty should to this "end prescribe to your officers a limited time "within which to accomplish certain definite plans. "For instance, command the governors-generals "and governors of the various provinces to present "a report of the names of those in the military "and civil services, whom they deem worthy of "trust and confidence. Let them inform Your "Majesty too of the military organization of the "country, that is, its offensive and defensive capa"bilities. Let them also report what is the actual "state of the military forces and what the condi"tion of the commissariat."

"Supposing that, this year sees an improve"ment in all these points, may we not reasonably "anticipate further progress during the next?"

"At the same time, it is not desirable that "measures so important as these should be carried "out hastily or without mature consideration; for "it is of the highest moment that they should be "prosecuted with all due care, caution, and nice"ty. But when such arrangements shall have "been once matured Your Majesty need only "order what may please Your Majesty and it "shall be done; so that the restrictions and im"pediments along the whole Coast may easily be "re-established."

"Under such circumstances it will be for Your "Majesty to say of foreigners, "they are a per"verse and obstinate generation—punish them," "and most assuredly they shall be punished; or, ""they are a poor contemptible race, take pity on "them as heretofore," and they shall be let alone."

"In conclusion, your humble servant begs to "acknowledge that the advice which he has "thought fit under this particular to lay before "Your Majesty has been dictated solely by the "firm conviction of his own mind that to carry "out these great intentions of your deceased parent "is a solemn and serious responsibility that has "now devolved upon Your Sacred Majesty."

HER Majesty's Screw-Steamer *Reynard*, returned here on 25th June, whence she had been despatched with a communication for the Court of Peking. As had been anticipated, no reply was given to this communication; but according to old custom, a reference was made to the Vice-roy at Canton.

The right to hold communication with the Court of Peking was one of the express stipulations of the Treaty of Nanking, that the Chinese Court has treated with contempt; this conduct is a corollary of the Canton City Gate question; the Honan land claim, and the Wang-chu-kee massacre.

MACAO.—The sudden death of the Governor of Macao, H.E. Commodore DaCunha has thrown gloom and dismay over the city, it was suspected that he had been poisoned, but the post-mortem examination does not give any proof, it would appear to have resulted from previous ill health, under which he had laboured ever since his arrival at Macao.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	At	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 13	Shanghae	Science	A. ship	388	Roundy	California	May 8	Ballast	Russell & Co.
" 16	"	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	July 6	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 17	"	Bally Packet	B. schr.	118	Franklyn	Singapore	June 14	Rice	Thos. Ripley & Co.
" 21	"	Fanny Chapman	B. brig	230	Cunningham	Liverpool	Mar. 8	General	Turner & Co.
" 24	"	Antelope	A. brig	377	Dearborn	Hongkong	July 16	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 26	"	Audax	B. schr.	151	Sullivan	Hongkong	July 16	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Aug. 2	"	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Tronson	Hongkong	July 26	Opium	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.

PASSENGERS per *Nymph*, Messrs. A. H. Carvalho and C. E. do Rozario. Per *Antelope*, Messrs. W. O. Pierce and — Jordan.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	From	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 13	Shanghae	Ganges	B. brig	243	Smith	Lombock	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
" 15	"	Hannah	B. brig	274	Woodward	Lombock	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 15	"	Sophia Fraser	B. barque	291	McKellar	Bally	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 16	"	Pantaloon	B. brig	200	Bonnyman	Bally	Ballast	Thos. Ripley & Co.
" 16	"	Pilot	H. M. B.		Ince	On a Cruise		
" 19	"	Reliance	B. barque	243	Harrower	Amoy	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 20	"	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 20	"	Nonpareil	B. brig	235	Poland	London	Tea	Lindsay & Co.
" 22	"	Alligator	B. schr.	197	Dunn	Amoy	Ballast	Dirom, Gray & Co.
" 24	"	Mooltan	B. ship	383	Townsend	Amoy	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
" 24	"	Sea Witch	B. barque	326	Heynell	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay & Co.
" 25	"	Bully Packet	B. schr.	118	Franklyn	Amoy & Bally	Ballast	Thos. Ripley & Co.
" 25	"	Mary	B. brig	308	Lawrenson	Hongkong	Treasure	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
" 29	"	Stately	B. ship	363	Ginder	London	Tea & Silk	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
" 30	"	El Tiempo	Sp. brig	250	Inchausti	Manila	Sundries	Russell & Co.
" 30	"	Audax	B. schr.	151	Sullivan	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 31	"	Antelope	A. brig	377	Dearborn	Hongkong	General	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	At	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Indended despatch.
Argyle	Shanghae	July 4	B. sh.	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.		
Cornhill	"	July 5	B. bq.	370	Austin	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
Eagle	"	July 3	B. sh.	388	Sawell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Fanny Chapman	"	July 21	B. bg.	230	Cunningham	Turner & Co.		
Lady Mary Wood	"	Aug. 2	B. str.	650	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.		
Lucy Elizabeth	"	June—	A. bq.	335	Sheeve	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Manila	"	June 28	Sp. sh.					
Mencius	"	July 4	B. sh.	509	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Orixa	"	June 2	B. bq.	362	Christian	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Patna	"	June—	B. bq.	302	Rorison	Dent, Beale & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Palembang	"	June 25	Du. sh.	601	Hockstra	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Plantagenet	"	June 25	B. bg.	302	Sellers	James Macdonald	Freight or Charter	
Salus	"	July 3	B. bg.	316	Pattison	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
St. Abbs	"	May 25	B. bq.	592	Willis	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	132	D'Busche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	466	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chapo	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sasson, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. st.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	170	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130		Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thompson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FROM 1844 a 1850.

Season ending 30th June	Black	Green	Total Pounds
1843-1844	1,027,000	122,000	1,149,000
1844-1845	3,037,000	764,000	3,801,000
1845-1846	8,725,000	3,735,000	12,460,000
1846-1847	9,578,000	2,916,000	12,494,000
1847-1848	11,837,000	3,871,000	15,711,000
1848-1849	11,847,000	6,456,000	18,303,000
1849-1850	16,609,000	5,754,000	22,363,000

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales=332 peculs

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,380-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747-259-3-2-4

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Iron Tons	Worsted Pieces
Emma Colvin,	London,	560	March 30	792,550	..	..	97	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield,	London,	436	April 16	917,400	..	..	252	200	..	..
Equator,	Liverpool	235	May 3	1,055,000	..	..	402	..	..	..
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	May 15	1,601,100	11,200	65,500	1,800	500	..	676

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mury and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,627	10,748,577	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,527	10,336,375	117,714	236,031	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,547	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503	38,986	..	..	13,320,616	18,445	114,095	..	137,602	228,007	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,626	755,559	122,866	246,609	104,267	170,036	115,411	1,511,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,135	205,981	2,370,077	2,986,333
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	100,753	554,026	181,745	466,230	283,511	3,974,871	5,623,768

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,466	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,058,660	8,135,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,532,206	..	1,221,500	1,794,160	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,384
Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	1,499,550	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORT OF SILK AND TEA, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungyaney	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Nankeen Pieces
Nonpareil	235	July 20th	London	240,700	..	..	..	240,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240,700	..	..
Sea Witch	326	" 24th	London	208,000	..	9,200	..	217,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217,200	637	..
Stately	363	" 30th	London	400,000	..	..	..	400,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400,000	1,030	..
Total				848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..

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